Numb. 383.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From April 1. to April 8. 1736.

—— For a Good Man ſome would even dare to Die.

MAN is evidently deſigned by the great Author of all Beings, for a *Sociable Life*. And as we are furniſhed with all the Powers neceſſary to our being mutual Bleſſings to each other; ſo are we in a great meaſure dependent on thoſe about us for the moſt valuable Entertainments of Life, and unable happily to paſs thro' the World without the Aſſiſtance of our Fellow-Men. We are therefore ſtrongly engaged by a Regard to our own Intereſt and Well-being, even in this ſtate, *to mutual Goodwill and Beneficence*. For he that treats thoſe around him with Indifference and Neglect, has no Reaſon to expect any better Treatment from them, and can't, but with the illeſt Grace, require their Aſſiſtance and Friendſhip.

And as *Goodwill* and *Benevolence* to all Men is neceſſary to the Happineſs and Well-being of Humane Society, and what a Love to our ſelves ſtrongly ſollicits us to; ſo alſo is it our trueſt Honour and Perfection, the *ſupreme Dignity* of *our Nature*, and what moſt nearly reſembles it to the *Divine*.

The Man who is poſſeſſed of a *generous* and *diſintereſted Benevolence* to all Mankind, who heartily wiſhes Happineſs to every Creature, is touched with a feeling and compaſſionate Senſe of the various Miſeries and Calamities of thoſe about him, and rejoyces in others Proſperity and Happineſs as his own, who chearfully embraces every Opportunity of doing Good to his Fellow Men, and contributes, to the utmoſt of his Power, to their Relief from the various Misfortunes and Diſtreſſes of Life under which they groan, and to their Happineſs; the Man, I ſay, who is poſſeſſed of this *noble* and *divine* Temper of Soul, is Maſter of true Greatneſs, and ſhines with ſuperiour Honour and diſtinguiſh'd Perfection among his Fellows: He is a Man of incomparably greater Worth, and an infinitely more valuable Member of Society, than thoſe that are of a *narrow contracted* Spirit; who conſult their own Intereſt only, and care not, ſo they can but inrich themſelves or riſe to Honour and Greatneſs in the World, what becomes of the reſt of Mankind, how much they oppreſs thoſe about them, (who have as good a right to be happy as their *haughty* and *tyranical* Superiours) or what Miſery and Confuſion they ſpread thro' the World; or at beſt, ſtand by as idle and unconcerned Spectators of the Miſeries of their Fellow-Men, refuſe to diſoblige themſelves for their good, and at the Expence of a little preſent Eaſe or Convenience, to purchaſe the Honour of being Benefactors and publick Bleſſings to the World. Perſons of this Character muſt have loſt all ſenſe and eſteem of true Greatneſs, and are the *Shame* and *Reproach* of *Humane Nature*.

The good Man ſcorns ſuch little unworthy Deſigns, ſuch deſpicable Meaneſs of Soul: His Views are more enlarged, his Enterpriſes more noble and manly: He looks upon himſelf as formed, and ſent into the World for the good of others, as well as of himſelf; he eſteems all Mankind as his Brethren, and their Happineſs as his own. A generous Ambition glows in his Breaſt of being a publick and extenſive Bleſſing to the World; and his friendly and benign Influence he extends to all beneath the Skies, (yea even to every Creature, whoſe Well-being is conſiſtent with the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Divine Government) and heartily recommends them to the Care of the compaſſionate *Father of the whole Family of Heaven and Earth, whoſe tender Mercies are over all his Works*.

This is the Character of the good Man; and how lovely? how divine is it? *Benevolence, generous, diſintereſted, extenſive Benevolence* is is the higheſt pitch of humane Perfection, the *ſupreme Glory* and *Dignity* of *our Nature*, and what very nearly reſembles us to thoſe pure and exalted Spirits, that dwell in the Regions of Light and Love, and account it in their Honour and Happineſs to be employ'd by the *Father* of the *Univerſe*, in miniſtering to the good of Mortals here below; yea, this divine Temper renders us like to GOD himſelf; whoſe ſupreme Perfection and higheſt Excellence is

infinite

infinite and unlimited Goodneſs; *by the opening of whoſe bountiful hand the wants of every living thing are ſupplyed*, and in whoſe Beneficence the whole Creation rejoyces.

The Man who thus nearly reſembles the moſt perfect and amiable Being in the Univerſe, cant but be poſſeſſed of the Eſteem and Good-will of all Mankind, and be regarded by them as a Friend to every valuable Intereſt in the World, and a Bleſſing to all around him. And every Man that knows his Character (ſuch Charms are there in it) is naturally inclined to treat him with Kindneſs and Reſpect, and do him Honour, ------- *For a good Man ſome would even dare to die:* He is beheld with Pleaſure and Applauſe by the Angels of Heaven, who with Delight encamp round about thoſe that ſo much reſemble themſelves in that which is their greateſt Perfection, and guard all their Steps: Yea he is conſtantly obſerved with Approbation by GOD himſelf; whoſe Eſteem is of more worth, and does us infinitely greater Honour than all the Applauſes of Men. While in this World, he is the peculiar and ceaſeleſs Care of a wiſe and good Providence; all his leſſer faults and involuntary Imperfections are mercifully overlooked by GOD; who will never ſuffer him to loſe the Reward of his Goodneſs and Charity to Men; but when he quits this Stage, will place him in an unchangeable State of Glory and Happineſs in the World of Spirits; where uninterrupted Peace, perfect Charity and Goodneſs reign in every Breaſt; and where the Sphere of his Uſefulneſs will be glorioufly enlarged, and he forever employed in the chearful Exerciſe of the moſt generous and extenſive Beneficence, which will be a conſtant ſource of the *divineſt* Pleaſure.

Who then would not be ambitious of deſerving the Character of the good Man, of being extenſively uſeful to the World? which is the Supream Honour and Dignity of humane Nature, and will at preſent yield us the trueſt ſatisfaction and moſt *noble* and *god-like* Pleaſure, and entitle us to diſtinguiſh'd Glory and Bleſſedneſs in the coming World. Methinks theſe Reflections muſt raiſe the generous Paſſion to a noble Height in every Breaſt, inflame us with an *angelick* Zeal of doing good to all Men, and engage us to diſpenſe the greateſt Bleſſings we poſſibly can upon all about us.

Forſt. Serm.

AN ancient Sage *, of the Law ſays, *Rex non facit injuriam, qui ſi facit injuriam, non eſt Rex.* The King doth no Wrong, for if he doth, he is not King; and in another Place, *dum facit juſtitiam Vicarius eſt Regis æterni, Miniſter autem Diaboli dum declinet ad Injuriam,* When the King does Juſtice he is God's Vicar, but when he acts unjuſtly he is the Devil's Agent. The Politeneſs of latter Ages has given a ſofter Turn to the Expreſſion. It's ſince ſaid, *the King can do no Wrong, but his Miniſters may.* In Alluſion to this, the Parliament of 41 declared, they made War againſt the King for the King's Service. But his Majeſty affirmed that ſuch a Diſtinction was abſurd; tho' by the Way, his own Creed contained a greater Abſurdity, for he believed he had an Authority from God to oppreſs the Subjects, whom, by the ſame Authority he was obliged to cheriſh and defend. *Ariſtotle* calls all Princes *Tyrants* from the Moment they ſet up an Intereſt different from that of their *Subjects*, and this is the only Definition he gives us of Tyranny. Our own Countryman before cited, and the ſagacious Greek, both agree in this Point, that a Governor that acts contrary to the Ends of Government, loſes the Title beſtowed on him at his Inſtitution. ---- It would be highly improper to give the ſame Name to Things of different Qualities or that produce different Effects; Matter, while it communicates Heat is generally called Fire, but when the Flames are extinguiſhed the Appellation is changed. Sometimes indeed the ſame Sound ſerves to expreſs Things of contrary Nature, but that denotes a Defect or Poverty in the Language.

A wicked Prince imagines, that the Crown receives a new Luſtre from abſolute Power, whereas every Step he takes to obtain it, is a Forfeiture of the Crown.

His Conduct is as fooliſh as it is deteſtable; he aims at Glory and Power and treads the Paths that lead to Diſhonour and Contempt; *he's a Plague to his Country and deceives himſelf.*

During the inglorious Reigns of the *Stewarts* (except Part of Queen *Anne's*) it was a perpetual Struggle between them and the People, *thoſe* endeavouring to ſubvert, and *theſe* bravely oppoſing the Subverters of Liberty. What were the Conſequences? One loſt his Life on a Scaffold, another was baniſhed, the Memory of all of them ſtinks in the Noſtrils of every true Lover of his Country, and their Hiſtory ſtains with indelible Blots the Engliſh Annals.

The Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* furniſhes a beautiful Contraſte. All her Views centered in one Object, which was the Publick Good. She made it her Study to gain the Love of her Subjects not by Flattery or little ſoothing Arts, but by granting them ſubſtantial Favours. It was far from her to encroach on their *Privileges*, ſhe ſecured and encreaſed them. And, *it is remarked to her eternal Honour, that the Acts preſented to her for her royal Approbation* (40 or 50 *ſome Seſſion of Parliaments*) *were ſigned without examining any farther than the Titles.* This wiſe and good Queen only reigned for her People, and knew that it was abſurd to imagine they would promote any Thing contrary to their own Intereſt, which ſhe ſo ſtudiouſly endeavoured to advance. On the other hand, when the Queen asked Money of the Parliament, they frequently gave her more than ſhe demanded, and never enquired how it was diſpoſed of, except for Form's Sake, being fully convinced ſhe would not employ it, but for the general Welfare. Happy Princeſs! happy People! what Harmony! what mutual Confidence! ſeconded by the Hearts and Purſes of her Subjects, ſhe cruſhed the exorbitant Power of *Spain*, that threatned Deſtruction to *England* and Chains to all *Europe*. That Monarchy has ever ſince pined under the Stroke; ſo that now when we ſend a Man of War or two to the *Weſt-Indies*, it puts her into ſuch a pannick Fright, that if the Galleons can ſteal Home, ſhe ſings *Te Deum* as for a Victory.

This is a true Picture of Government; *it's Reverſe is Tyranny.*

Z.

Boſton February 3.

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

[*Sabbati* 10. *Die Januarij, A. D.* 1735.]

Benjamin Lynde, Paul Dudley, Samuel Thaxter, and *Joſiah Willard,* Eſqrs; brought down the Report of the Committee of both Houſes appointed to conſider that Paragraph in His Excellency's SPEECH relating to the fixing of the value of the Bills of Credit, dated *Boſton, January 9th* 1735, which is as follows, viz.

January 7th. 1735. In Obedience to the Order of this Court, the Committee appointed to conſider of that Paragraph in his Excellency's SPEECH relating to the fixing of the value of the Bills of Credit, have met ſundry times for that purpoſe, and after the moſt deliberate and mature conſideration of the perplexed and uncertain ſtate and circumſtances of the Province, referring to the preſent currency of the Bills of Credit, are humbly of opinion, and accordingly report as follows, viz. That in order to retrieve the ſinking Credit or value of the ſaid Bills, and to aſcertain and fix the ſame at ſome certain rate or value, at which for a limited time to come they ſhall be paid and received, for diſcharging all publick and private Debts already contracted and made payable

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* Bracton de Leg. Ang. *an Author of great Weight. He was cotemporary with* Henry III.

payable in Bills of Credit within the aforesaid limited time, it will be very much for the publick benefit and advantage that the Three Bills herewith exhibited, do pass to be Enacted, *viz.* One Entitled, *An Act for the making Provision for the more easy and effectual drawing or paying into the publick Treasury the Outstanding Bills of Credit on this Province.* Another Entituled, *An Act for the Ascertaining the Value of the Bills of Credit on this Province*, &c. And a third Entitled, *An Act to prohibit the Bills of Credit on the respect ve neighbouring Governments passing current for the future within this Province after a certain limited time mentioned therein*, &c.

And the Committee are further of opinion, that for the future it will be necessary in order to fix and preserve the Credit of the Bills that may be emitted from time to time for the Supply of the Treasury, that provision be made in the Act for that end, that the Sum or Sums of Bills emitted, be drawn or paid into the Treasury again within the space of ---months after the Emission, in Silver and Gold, or in Hemp or Flax or Bar Iron, at such rates or prices as shall at the same time and in the same Act be agreed upon and ordered, which Hemp and Flax or Bar Iron shall be disposed of by the Treasurer to the best advantage of the Province for Bills of Credit, or Silver and Gold, to be and remain in the Treasury for the redeeming and exchanging the outstanding Bills; the duties and taxes on His Majesty's Subjects of this Province to be laid or imposed for the Ends aforesaid in the said Act for Supply, &c. to be collected and paid accordingly into the Province Treasury in Bills of Credit of the same tenour and date with those emitted, or in Silver Coin of Sterling Alloy or Gold Coin in proportion, or in Hemp and Flax or Bar Iron, at the rates and prices to be agreed upon and ordered as aforesaid, which Hemp and Flax and Bar Iron, shall be disposed of by the Treasurer as aforesaid: That to this end Bills of Credit of a new tenour and date be made and issued out for payment of the publick debts for the current Year, and so from time to time (upon any new Supply of the Treasury) at the rates or value following, *viz.* as one Ounce of Silver Coin of Sterling Alloy, or Gold in proportion, is to *six shillings and ten pence*; and shall accordingly be paid and received under suitable penalties in all publick and private Payments, and for any Stock (above enumerated) at any time brought or paid into the Treasury; and all other Bills of Credit on this Province of any former and other tenour and date shall be paid and received in the like payments as aforesaid, in proportion as *Twenty shillings and six pence is to six shillings and ten pence.*

By order of the Committee, *Thomas Hutchinson.*

Boston, March 18. Yesterday arrived here Capt. *Mayo* from North-Carolina; and by a Gentleman who came Passenger from thence, we are inform'd, That Capt. *Ball* of *Piscataqua* in his Passage to that Place in *December* last, in the Lat. 34 d. and 30 m. came in Sight of a Sloop, who gave a Signal of Distress; whereupon Capt. *Ball* made up to her, and she proved to be a Sloop belonging to Mr. *Carnes* of this Town, whereof Capt. *Lumman* had been Master, which Sloop sailed from *Jamaica* in *November* last, bound hither with a large Quantity of Money in Specie, and a valuable Cargo: The Master was missing; but the Men informed him, that having had very bad Weather, they had lost all their Sails except the Flying-Jibb; that the Master was lost over board; and that they had then four Foot of Water in the Hole; whereupon Capt. *Ball* took the Men on board his Vessel, but having then bad Weather could save none of the Cargo except some Part of the Money; and soon after he left the Vessel, she sunk. Capt. *Ball* carried the Men with him into *North-Carolina* sometime in *January* last, where they had no sooner arrived, but having, as it is tho't before, secured some of the Money, they purchas'd Fire Arms, Ammunition, &c. and hastened away into the Country; which Behaviour of theirs, caus'd a general Suspicion of Guilt, and that some ill Treatment had been shown by them to the Master: The Government accordingly issued out a Hue and Cry for apprehending them, but had not taken them; and were since informed that they made off towards *Virginia.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The following is an Account of the Number of Vessels *Entred* and *Cleared* (and *from* and *for* what Ports) at the Custom-House in this City, from *March* 25. 1735. to *March* 23, 1736. Among those which *Entred* were 51 Ships, 13 Snows, and 44 Brigs. and among those which *Cleared* 53 Ships, 21 Snows, and 53 Brigs. The rest were smaller Vessels.

Entred Inwards, from		*Cleared Out, to*	
Aberdeen	1	Aberdeen	1
Alicant	1	Antigua	20
Antigua	20	Barbadoes	26
Barbadoes	19	Bermuda	2
Bermuda	1	Boston	10
Boston	17	Bristol	3
Bristol	9	Cadiz	2
Cadiz	6	Cape-Fear	2
Dartmouth	1	Fyall	1
Georgia	1	Genoa	3
Gibraltar	1	Georgia	2
Guernsey	1	Gibraltar	6
Jamaica	9	Guernsey	1
Ireland	14	Jamaica	16
Lisbon	6	Ireland	23
Liverpoole	2	Leghorn	1
London	11	Lisbon	13
Madeira	7	London	10
Maryland	11	Madeira	5
New-Castle	1	Maryland	13
Newfoundland	3	Nevis	1
New-Providence	3	New-Castle *on* Delaware	4
New-York	4	Newfoundland	1
North-Carolina	7	New-York	2
Rhode-Island	8	North-Carolina	5
Rotterdam	1	Oporto	1
St. Christophers	9	Rhode-Island	7
Salem	1	St. Christophers	9
South-Carolina	11	Salem	2
Surrinam	1	South-Carolina	15
Tortuga	4	Surrinam	2
Turks-Island	3	Virginia	2
Virginia	5	Winyaw	1
In all	199	In all	212

Here follows an Account we have received from *South-Carolina*, of the Entries and Clearances in one Year at the Port of *Charles-Town*, which may enable the curious Reader to make a Comparison in some Respects of the Trade of that Place with this.

Custom-House Charles-Town, *from* November 1. 1734. *to* November 1. 1735.

Entred Inwards, from		*Cleared Out, to*	
Africa	11	Antigua	4
Antigua	5	Bristol	19
St. Augustine	12	Boston	9
Bristol	10	Barbadoes	7
Bermuda	2	Cowes	8
Boston	19	Cadiz	1
Barbadoes	17	Curaçoa	2
Cowes	3	Dover	3
Cadiz	14	Figura	2
Curacoa	1	Gibraltar	1
Campeachy	1	Harbour-Island	1
St. Christophers	2	Jamaica	6
Georgia	7	London	48
Guatimala	1	Liverpoole	2
Gibraltar	3	Lisbon	23
Havannah	1	Maryland	4
Bay of Honduras	1	Moville	2
Ireland	5	North-Carolina	15
Jamaica	14	New-Providence	30
Isle of May	4	ditto & Augustine	13
London	15	New-York	7
Liverpoole	1	Oporto	7
Lisbon	8	Philadelphia	11
St. Lucar	3	Poole	3
Mountserrat	1	Plymouth	1
Malaga	1	Port-Royal	2
Moville	1	Rhode-Island	3
Madeira	7	South-Hampton	2
Maryland	1	St. Christophers	2
Minehead	1	Topsham	5
North-Carolina	4	Winyaw	10
New-York	7		
New-Providence	28	In all	253
Philadelphia	22		
Poole	2		
Rhode-Island	7		
Statia	1		
Topsham	4		
Winyaw	1		
In all	248		In

In the Year 1730 there were but 161 Veſſels entred at *Philadelphia*, and 171 cleared; By which the Encreaſe of our Trade may be obſerved. The ſame Year in *New-York* there were entred 211, and 222 cleared. The ſame Year in the three Governments of *Maſſachuſets*, *Rhodeiſland* and *New-Hampſhire*, the Entries amounted to 761, and the Clearances to 860; We had then no Account from *Connecticut* Government, which 'tis ſuppoſed would have made up the Number of Clearances in *New-England* near 1000 But many of theſe Veſſels are ſmall Coaſters, that enter and clear ſeveral Times in a Year.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Entred Inwards*.

W. Beekman from Rhode-Iſland, W. Boyd from Barbadoes, R. Jennings from Coracoa, E. Burrows and E. Seymour from Bermuda.

Entred Out. J. Boſch for Boſton, L. Thibou for Jamaica, R. Jennings for Coracoa.

Cleared. A. Boſch to Antigua, R. Fowle to Coracoa.

PHILADELPHIA,

We hear that on the 20th paſt, one *Robert Scott* of *Cheſter* County, going over *John Williams*'s Ferry on *Suſquehannah* River in a Boat, with 11 Horſes, which he had for Sale: The Boat being leaky and over laden ſunk, whereby *Scott* and a Lad belonging to *Williams* were drowned and alſo three of the Horſes.

Cuſtom Houſe, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred In*.

Brigt. Elizab. Joſeph Scattergood, from Barbadoes,

Sloop Lewes Hope, John Meirs, from North-Carolina.

Entred Out. None.

Cleared.

Sloop Elizab. Abraham Whillbanck, to Virginia.

----- Endeavour, John Reith, to Rhode-Iſland.

Ship Ranger, Thomas Lloyd, to Gibraltar.

Sooner Catherine, Richard Painter, to South-Carolina.

Brigt. Jennet, William Feilding, to Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away on the 29th paſt, from *Jacob Lippincut* of *Burlington*, a Servant Man named *William Baſh*, aged about 18 or 19 Years, ſhort Stature, well ſet, whitiſh Complexion, ſmooth Face, browniſh Hair curling a little; three of his Finger-nails ſhrivel'd up in a remarkable Manner. Had on a felt Hat ſomewhat worn, a dark grey homeſpun Jacket of Cotton and Wool, a flannel Shirt pieced on each Sleave, Leather Breeches much worn with Braſs Buttons, dark grey yarn Stockings much worn, old Shoes ſlit in the upper Leathers.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by

Philad April 1. 1736. *Jacob Lippincut*.

WHEREAS *Chriſtiana* the Wife of *Valentine Klin*, of *German-Town*, hath eloped from her ſaid Husband: This is to forwarn all Perſons not to give her any Credit on his Account, for he will not pay any Debts ſhe ſhall contract after the Date hereof, *Valentine Klin*.

Philadelphia, *April* 1. 1736.

RUN away laſt Night from *Richard Baily* of this City, Weaver, a Servant Man named *Robert Perkinſon*, aged about 30 Years, a likely Man, a ſmooth Face, a low Forehead, ſhort black Hair, is a Weaver by Trade. Had on when he went away a homeſpun light grey Coat with Braſs Buttons, and a light-coloured fine Broad-cloth Coat, Cloth Breeches with Silver Buttons, and another Pair of blue, a new Pair of faſhionable Calfskin Shoes, a Pair of Black and a Pair of blue grey Stockings, a Beaver Hat half worn,

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by

Philad. March 26. 1736. *Richard Baily*.

A SERVANT Maid's Time for upwards of 4 Years, to be diſpoſed of. She underſtands every kind of Houſhold Work, and is fit for any Family in Town or Country. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Juſt publiſhed,

GOD's protecting Providence Man's ſureſt Help and Defence, in Times of the greateſt Difficulty and moſt imminent Danger; evidenced in the remarkable Deliverance of divers Perſons, from the devouring Waves of the Sea, amongſt which they ſuffered Shipwrack; And alſo from the more cruelly devouring Jaws of the inhumane *Canibals* of *Florida*. Faithfully related by one of the Perſons concerned therein, JONATHAN DICKENSON.

Pſal. 74. *The dark Places of the Earth are full of the Habitations of Cruelty*.

The Second Edition.

Printed and Sold by B FRANKLIN in *Market-Street*, *Philadelphia*. Price *One Shilling* and *Six Pence*.

Philadelphia, *March* 23. 1735,6.

Mr. EDWARD JONES,

SIR,

AS my preſent State of Health is owing to you, and finding you are at laſt prevail'd on by your Friends to Diſpenſe your truly incomparable Elixir, I ſhou'd be wanting in Gratitude to you, as well as Juſtice to the World, if I did not make known the Benefit I've receiv'd from it: Which was this. Having been attack'd by a violent Fever, and reduced to a very low Condition, a confirm'd Dropſey ſucceeded, which had got to ſo great a Height, that even ſome whoſe Province is that of Phyſick, thought it next to impoſſible that the Efficacy of any Medicine cou'd be ſuch as to expel the large Quantity of Water that was contain'd in me. But after having taken a few Potions of your Elixir, am, to my own Happineſs, and the great Surprize of thoſe who ſaw me, perfectly recover'd. This Acknowledgement, Sir, before your Thoughts of Publiſhing your Elixir, I've privately made to you; but now, with an Intention that thoſe who may unhappily labour under the ſame Diſorder, may know where to apply for Relief, I take the Opportunity of publickly acknowledging that I am,

SIR,

Your much obliged Friend and Humble Servant,

ANTHO. PALMER, jun.

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation late of *Edward Horne*, deceaſed, ſituate between the City of *Philadelphia* and *German-Town*, near the main Road, diſtant about three Miles and an half from the City, containing 232 Acres of Land chiefly within Fence, being moſt of it cleared, about 25 Acres whereof is good Meadow fit for Mowing; a commodious dwelling Houſe two Story high, a Kitchen, and Waſh-houſe, which are in good repair (all well built with Stone and Brick) a Barn, Stable, and a large new Cow-Houſe, alſo a good bearing Orchard and Garden.

Whoever inclines to Purchaſe the ſaid Premiſſes, may agree with *Elizabeth Horne*, Executrix to the ſaid Deceedant, at the Plantation aforeſaid.

ALL Perſons indebted to *Reeſe Meredith*, late of *Philadelphia*, Merchant, Departed, are deſired to come and pay their reſpective Ballances to *Samuel Neave*, whom he hath impowred to receive the ſame.

To be Sold by the ſaid *Samuel Neave*, at his Store on *Fiſhbourn's* Wharfe, Sundry ſorts of Goods, *viz.* Kerſeys, Druggets, Shalloons, Ditroys, Camlets, Crapes, Poplins, Grazetts, white Sarſnett, Men and Womens Hoſe, Caps, Handkerchiefs, fine Hats, Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Cloves, Mace, Currants, Wooll Cards, Pipes, Logwood, Pewter; with great variety of Cutlery Ware, and a ſett of Blocks, Pumps, and Anchors for a Ship and Sloop

RICE, Turpentine, and Soal-Leather, Sold reaſonably by *Anthony Morris*, jun. in *Philadelphia*.

BY *John Breintnall*, Whale bone-Cutter, both Wool- and Tow-Cards, with ſundry other Goods very reaſonably.

READY MONEY for old RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.